



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Pommern. Within a year we have reviewed Stephan and Graebner's work on the opposite coast of New Ireland, one of the best geographical monographs, and the highly important work of Parkinson, "Dreissig Jahre in der Südsee," most of which deals with the Gazelle Peninsula; and now comes Father Meier with an inner record of the people.

Of the inhabitants of the peninsula we already begin to have a certain degree of accurate information. In their ethnic bearing, they are to be classed among the Melanesians. We know at least that the people of the Gazelle Peninsula are widely removed from the Papuans of New Guinea and that their affinities are traceable for a considerable distance down the range of the Solomon Islands and perhaps even further into the northern New Hebrides. Equally with their southern congeners they have been affected by the sweep of Polynesian migration past their coast, and in the quality of the loan material absorbed into their cruder speech, we find them above many of the southern Melanesians.

Father Meier has collected the inner life of the people in this collection of their tales. He finds them gay, not disposed to find much to dread in life. He explains the origin of the first men, a pair of men and one a fool, as a moon myth representing the full and the dark of the moon. He gives their record of the creation of the first pair. Who created them? They were scratched in outline on the ground, the figures were sprinkled with blood and covered with leaves. Then they became men and themselves created women out of cocoanuts. But who scratched the figures, whose blood was shed to give them life? Why, He. What could be a simpler statement of first cause? Absolutely naught more is known by these people than in these opening words of their saga of the making of man: "He scratched two male figures on the soil, he scraped his skin and as the blood trickled down he sprinkled it on the two figures."

In other stories we have an interesting history of the two men of this first creation, To Kabinana and To Karvuvu. The latter is the fool, and he it is who brings to mortals their mortality.

There is a large collection of beliefs of the life among the shades, very interesting in the fearlessness with which the natural man passes out of life. We find also a mythology of the beasts and birds, stories bubbling over with good humor and rich enjoyment of natural life. Unmoral as all these stories are we note with no surprise that they are all clean; the tellers of these tales are still too low in the scale of thought to have reached the point where indecency becomes a topic for literary expression.

Adding this work to the scanty collection of material upon this region, it is to be hoped that Father Meier will present still more contributions from the store of his intimate acquaintance with the people to whom he has devoted his life.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Report on the Scientific Results of the Voyage of S. Y. "Scotia" during 1902, 1903 and 1904. Under the Leadership of William S. Bruce. Vol. II. Physics. Part 1. Meteorology, by R. C. Mossman; Part 2.—Magnetism, by Charles Chree and R. C. Mossman; Part 3.—Tides by Sir George H. Darwin. v and 324 pp., Maps, Diagrams, and Illustrations. 1907. 1 Guinea.

Vol. IV. Zoology. Part 1.—Zoological Log, by David W. Wilton, J. H. Harvey Prie, and R. N. Rudmose Brown. xiv and 103 pp., 2 Maps, 33

Plates, including 100 Photographs, Colored Frontispiece, and Index. 1908. 10s. 6d.

Vol. V. Zoology. Parts 1-13.—Invertebrates, by Prof. J. A. Thomson, J. Ritchie, Sir Charles Eliot, James Murray, and others. viii and 313 pp., and 36 Plates. 1909. 23s. 6d. The Scottish Oceanographical Laboratory, Edinburgh.

The scientific results of the *Scotia* Antarctic Expedition, 1902-4, commanded by Dr. William S. Bruce, were of the highest value, and the scientific workers who are especially interested in one or another of these reports are glad to see that they are being produced in a series of fine volumes worthy of their importance.

The first of them to appear in book form is the first three Parts of Vol. 2 containing the meteorological, magnetic and tidal results of the expedition. Most of the volume is devoted to the meteorological results, and, as the expedition was particularly strong in meteorology, with Mr. Robert C. Mossman in charge of the department, this feature of the work has special value. The tables, meteorological log and discussion of the results occupy 306 pp., and the report gives full details of the various phases treated. Mr. Mossman contributes a number of pages of notes on the magnetic observations which are discussed by Dr. Charles Chree, who has testified to the excellence of Mr. Mossman's work in this department, though the expedition had not been fitted out to carry on magnetic researches. The tidal results are discussed by Prof. G. H. Darwin, who speaks of them as very valuable as relating to a very great expanse of sea uninterrupted by land.

Vol. IV, Part 1, gives the Zoological Log of the expedition and it illustrates the value of the practice, upon which Dr. Bruce insisted, on this expedition, of making immediate records of everything of scientific value. The log is a field notebook of the natural history of the voyage, a faithful record of the life observed, and helps to fill in the picture of the Antarctic regions.

Zoology is treated in Vol. 5, which is devoted to the Invertebrates. The various collections were placed in the hands of specialists and the scientists of France, England, Germany and Ireland collaborated with those of Scotland in the production of this handsome volume. Most of the papers relate to new species and other matters that have comparatively little geographical interest. Dr. Koehler of Lyons, in his paper on the Echinoderms (except the Holothurians) emphasizes the great value of the results of the *Scotia* expedition from the point of view of deep-sea work. "The naturalists of the *Scotia* were the first to do deep-sea dredging in high southern latitudes and the results show how much there is still to be done in the working out of the fauna of these seas."

The volumes, which are edited by Dr. Bruce, have many illustrations and a number of maps. A fine series of plates in Vol. IV is given to the many phases of animal life that were observed in the Antarctic.

A Junior Course of Comparative Geography. New Edition. By P. H. l'Estrange. viii and 384 pp., 142 pp. of Maps, and 146 Pictures and Diagrams. George Philip & Son, Ltd., London, No date. 3s. 6d.

The new edition appears in much enlarged form, but the general plan and the order of chapters are unchanged.

It is a volume for children in the upper grammar grades, as we would say,